TOOK NO CHANGES WITH SULLIVAN

Alleged Slaver of Officer Ford Was Not Arraigned Before Judge Diehl.

HUGE CROWD DISAPPOINTED.

While 1,500 People Waited Uptown Desperate Criminal Was Pleading "Not Guilty" in Court.

While a crowd of fully 1,500 men and women were trying to force their way into Judge Diehl's courtroom this morning, while hundreds packed the sidewalk from the Y. M. C. A. to the police station and scores more jostled and crowded into the hall ways and on the stairs, all eager to get a glimpse of Joe Sullivan, the alleged murderer of Police Officer Charles S. Ford, Sullivan was quietly listening to the complaint being read to him in Judge Whitaker's court in the city and county building in the presence of about 30 persons.

In the meantime the crowd in and about the old city hall was stamping about impatiently and clamoring for a point of vantage in the hope of seeing the notorious and dangerous crook. But all were doomed to disappointment.
The curious could not believe that Sullivan would not be arraigned in Judge
Diehl's court, and when it was finally announced that the prisoner had been taken to Judge Whitaker's court, and that he had been whirled away to the state prison, there were groans of disappointment and exclamations of:

AS A PRECAUTION.

The change from one division of the court to another, from the criminal to the civil branch, was quietly agreed upon last evening, but nothing was said about it. It was done as a matter of precaution.

County Attorney Willard Hanson, in explanation of the change, said this

did not feel that we should take

any chances, knowing what a mob there would be in Judge Diehl's court. We can not afford to take any chances whatever, as there is no knowing what might happen in a crowd of more than 1000." ROUGHT IN CARRIAGE.

Sullivan was brought from the state Sullivan was brought from the state prison this morning in a closed carriage. He was securely handcuffed and shackled and rode between Sheriff C. Frank Emery and Deputy Sheriff Joe Sharp. The carriage stopped at a sing door of the city and county building just a few minutes before 10 o'clock. The prisoner was hurriedly escorted into the courtroom and placed in the jury box between the sheriff and his deputy. The irons were removed from the man and he patiently awaited the arrival of Judge Whitaker. Two minutes after 10 o'clock Judge Whitaker utes after 10 o'clock Judge Whitaker took the bench and the clerk called the name 'Joe Sullivan.' The despera-do stepped from the jury box, closely do stepped from the jury box, closely guarded by Sheriff Emery and Deputy Sharp. While the complaint was being read to him, charging that on the lith day of December, he wilfully, premeditatedly and with malice aforethought, did kill and murder Charles S. Ford, Sullivan stood with foided hands behind him and grazed languidly out of the window. Asked to enter his plea he said:

plea, he said: "Not guilty." TOMORROW MORNING

He was immediately returned to the jury box and again handcuffed. The officers were taking no chances what-

"If the court please," said Count

Attorney Hanson, "we will be ready at any time to proceed with the preliminary hearing and I understand the defense is also ready."

Sullivan is represented by the law firm of Bailey & Vickery. Attorney Balley arose and said they were ready to proceed and that the case might be set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Accordingly, the preliminary examination was set for tomorrow morning at the hour named in Judge Whitaker's court. It will take place there at that time unless the prosecution thinks or

The Last Great Fire

not cause so much suffering to the homeless as many a case of eczema causes its miserable victim. And the relief fund did not bring so much joy as Hood's Sarsaparilla has given thousands of times, in elieving the agonizing itching and burning of eczema-tortured people.

In a Bed of Fire—"I lived in a bed of fire for years, owing to blood poison, all over my body, itching intensely. Hospital treatment did not help me. I tried Hood's Sarsasaparilia and continued taking it until I was entirely cured." Mrs. J. T. Williams, Carbondale, Pa.

Tled the Hands-"We had to tie the Tied the Mands— We had to the the hands of our two-pear-old son on account of eczema on his face and limbs. No medicine helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon completely cured." Mass. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery St., Paterson, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called Sarsatabs. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

another scheme to thwart the curlous

HANDCUFFS TOO TIGHT.

HANDCUPFS TOO TIGHT.

When Sullivan was again handcuffed by the deputy sheriff he complained that one of the "bracelets" the one on the right wrist, was too tight. Sharp loosehed the cuff. Sheriff Emery and Sharp then quickly hustled Sullivan from the courtroom to a waiting carriage and hastened back to the state prison where Sullivan was locked in his cell.

Knowing the desperate character of the man, the utmost care is exercised even at the prison where armed guards are employed to shoot down any prisoner who attempts to escape. Sullivan is in solitary confinement in a cell far removed from other prisoners. It is impossible for him to get into communication with Owens or any other prisoner.

WORE OVERALLS.

Sullivan was dressed this morning in blue serge coat and vest and wore new pair of overalls. The clothing e wore when returned from Portland a charge of Detectives Chase and thanon, have been taken away from him. Although carefully searched twice since his return, the ex-convict managed to secrete saws and wire about his clothing. Taking the clothing away from him was another precau-tion to prevent a recurrence of his at-tempts to escape from the city and the county fall.

EAGER FOR HEARING.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the strength of the case the prosecution has against the man. On this subject County Atty. Hanson and the officers who have been directly connectofficers who have been directly connected with the case are non-commital. That they believe they have a strong case is indicated by the fact that the prosecution is eager for a speedy hearing. They are full of confidence that a good case will be made against the man. The willingness of Attys, Bailey and Vickery to proceed with the hearing at once is an indication that they too have a strong card to play. None too have a strong card to play. None of the attorneys care to discuss this phase of the question this morning.

WILL OWENS TESTIFY? WILL OWENS TESTIFY?
There is a belief that Owens will testify against Sullivan. The testimony of an accomplice is worthiess unless corroborated by other evidence which in and of itself would tend to prove the commission of the crime charged against the defendant. Will Owens testify? Is the prosecution in possession of corroborative evidence? Are there many important facts in possession of the authorities? These are some of the questions in the minds of those who the authorities? These are some of the questions in the minds of those who have followed the case. The hearing alone will disclose them. It was stated this morning by Atty Vickery that the preliminary hearing would be waived. A sudden change was decided upon in court this morning, but there is still a probability that no preliminary hearing will be had and in that event there will again be disappointment for the curious. he curlous. After the arraignment County Atty.

Hanson hurried to police headquarters where he was in conference with Chief Pitt, Captain Burbidge and other officers in possession of the facts in the

PHONE CONTRACT.

case.

Well, what do you

think of this?

A lot of high-class suits which

were good value at from \$18

to \$30 will go on sale today at

E494006EVANA.

BY-TATEM BINES

was drawn up by R. B. Whittemore in 1903, when the city granted the telephone company its franchise, and at the end of the first year, when the construction work was completed, he was told by Managing Director E. B. Jones that he (Jones) considered that the telephone company's connection. Jones that he (Jones) considered that the telephone company's connection with the Fidelity company as at an end. Mr. Whittemore failed to report Mr. Jones' views to Winsdor & Co., so it was about 18 months before any official statement to that effect was made to the Windsor & Co. As the telephone company paid but one year's premiums, the Baltimore people thought it time to have the matter settled one way or the other. Windsor & Co., say that as far as is known now, the settlement will rest with the finance committee of the city council; though it can not be said for a certainthough it can not be said for a certain-ty that it will not get into the courts. No feelings whatever of a personal na-ture enter into the matter; it is simply one of interpretation of the contract.

RECEPTION TO REV. STEELMAN.

Rev. H. B. Steelman of the First Baptist church of Osage, Kan., and for 10 years pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, prior to the coming of Rev. D. A. Brown, is a guest of Auditor C. J. McNitt of the Short Line. Mr. Steelman is en route to Caldwell, Ida, where he has been called to the pastorate of the local Baptist church, and was given a reception last evening, at the home of W. C. Orem, where 100 of his friends gave him a warm welcome. He leaves tomorrow night for the north, and if prospects of settlement at Caldwell are prospects of settlement at Caldwell ar satisfactory, Mrs. Steelman and children will follow him from Kansas.

"BLIND CHRIS" HERE.

Politcial Character of Sat Noted Francisco is in Town.

"Blind Chris" Buckley, a noted politicial character of San Francisco, is in the city, not looking the situation over, but hearing of conditions here and getting ready to continue his trip to the eastward. Buckley for many years has been one of the striking figures in California politics. Though blind, his power is recognized. He was so strong in his opposition to W. R. Hearst at one time that Hearst led an organized fight against him. Buckley, however, was the winner in the fight and lost none of his power in the political affairs

WYOMING POSTMASTERS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22.-Wyoming postmasters appointed-Cokeville, Uinta county, John H. Stoner, vice J. W. Stoner, dead; South Pass City, Fremont county, James E. Smith, vice J. Smith, resigned,

LATE LOCALS.

Bank Clearings—Today's local bank clearings amounted to \$717,375.01, as against \$965,668.88 for the same day last year.

Fair Meeting Tuesday Next-The annual meeting of the State Fair asso-ciation is now set for next Tuesday night, at the Chamber of Commerce.

Fruit Inspectors Meet-The county inspectors of the State Hortleultural society met this morning at the Chamber of Commerce, where they discussed methods of getting rid of freit, pests, and then adjourned to the Dry Farming congress.

Manila Holiday Edition-The anni Manila Holiday Edition—The anniversary number of the Manila Daily Bulletin, an "exponent of Philippine commerce," has been received in the island mail. It makes appeal after appeal for what it styles "fair play" on the part of the U. S. Congress, for its various industries. Reviews of island activities fill the paper. They bely declared the process of the control nelude farming. tobacco raising hemp culture, health resorts, lumber-ing and a number of other industries

Post Teachers on Quarantine-There D. H. Christensen of the city schools a consignment of "Official quarantine a consignment of "Official quarantine and disinfection rules," as prepared by the state board of health. These rules are in pamphlet form and include the state and city provisions with regard to health measures. The pamphlets will be distributed to school principals and teachers, that they may become familiar with all the requirements of the health boards of both state and city.

Eighth Grade Graduates-The cor-Eighth Grade Graduates—The corrections have been made of all examination papers of candidates for graduation from the city grammar schools to the High school. About 200 pupils took the examinations and the results attained in all branches are very encouraging, a larger percentage of high grades having been attained this year than for many years past. The number of failures will be exceedingly small as compared to past records. The list of successful students will be issaid by the hoard of education tomorrow.

PERSONAL.

A. F. Brewer, at one time car accountant for the Oregon Short Line in this city and now superintendent of transportation of the Rio Grande at Denver, is in this city on business.

ASK FOR LETTERS.

ASK FOR LETTERS.

The will of Charles B. Baker was filed for probate yesterday accompanied by the petition of Elijah M. Baker and Chester M. Baker, asking that letters testamentary issue to them. The estate is divided among seven children, who are to receive \$5 each. The other two sons of the deceased, the petitioners, are to receive the entire estate upon the death of their mother. The will mentions that this bequest to them is made for the reason that through the life of their father they rendered him faithful assistance on his farm.

WHITLEY DISCHARGED.

S. E. Whitley, charaged with a statu-tory offense, was discharged in the district court yesterday. The motion to dismiss the information was made by Dist. Atty. F. C. Loofbourow.

BENGE GETS SHORT SENTENCE.

Clarence Benge appeared in Judge Armstrong's court this morning to answer to a charge of grand larceny. He was represented by Walter W. Little, who, for his client, waived time for pleading, entered a plea of guilty and walved time for passing sentence. Benge was then sentenced to serve 18 months in the state prison. He was taken at once to the institution "on the hill" and commenced his term.

REHEARING OF TEAKLE CASE.

In Judge T. D. Lewis' court tomorrow, the second hearing of the case of Nellie Teakle, administratrix of the estate of Thomas Teakle, deceased, against the San Pedro, Los Angeles & against the San Pedro. Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway company will be taken up. In her original action in the district court, Mrs. Teakle sought to recover judgment for damages for the death of her busband on the San Pedro tracks in the north yards on Oct. 12, 1905, alleging criminal negligence on the part of the railroad. Judgment was found for the defendant, and the plaintiff took an appeal to the supremecourt. There the findings were reversed and the cause remanded to the trial court for new trial.

It is in the power of anybody to make good bread. The se-

HUSLER'S FLOUR

FORESTER'S MEET TO EXCHANGE IDEAS

Men Who Watch Out for Trees And Woods in Salt

Supervisors of the national forest reserves are in session here today, opening, this morning, a four-day convention. They are meeting in the federal courtroom in the south end of the building. The program being rendered today follows:

follows:

"Organization of the Forest Service;
Duffes and Responsibilities of the Inspectors; Supervisors; Technical Assistants; Rangers, Guards, Deputy Supervisors; Relation Between the Fleid Officers and the Washington Office; Criticism of the Work Accomplished by the Forest Service to Date; Needs of the Future," R. E. Benedict, chief inspector district, "R. E. Benedict, chief inspector district,"

district 4.

"Management of Well Timbered Forest, Timber From Which Must Be Exported; Handling of Large Sales," E. Grandjean, supervisor Sawtooth national forest, Idaho.

"Management of Poorly Timbered Forest, Timber From Which Is All Needed to Supply Local Demand; Handling of Small Sales," H. E. Fenn, supervisor Henry's Lake and Yellowstone (Idaho division,) national forest, Idaho.

Idaho.

"Management of Juniper and Pinon Timber; Present and Future Importance of this Class of Timber," David Barnett, supervisor Toiyabe, Monitor and Tequima national forests, Nevada, "Timber Prices on National Forests Policy, Large and Small Sales and Methods of Determining Stumpage Prices," L. L. White, forest inspector district 4.

The foresters are ready to discussed.

The foresters are ready to discuss any feature of their department with stock-men who desire information. FORESTERS ATTENDING.

Some of the men present at the convention are: W. G. Weigle, assistant chief, branch of Silviculture, Washington, D. C.; L. C. Miller, office of extension; W. C. Clos, forage, office of development; Charles S. Chapman, assistvelopment; Charles S. Chapman, assistant forester, branch of operation; Geo. F. Pollock, chief, office of lands; also the supervisors; John H. Clark, acting forest supervisor, and D. Kl. Judd, deputy, Kanab, Utah; Frank G. Woodruff, supervisor, Logan, Utah; J. F. Squires, deputy; F. A. Fenn supervisor, Kooskia; J. T. Wedemeyer, Idaho Falls; P. T. Wrensted, Pocatello, Ida.; Foster Steele, and H. E. Fenn, deputy forester, St. Anthony; Geo. G. Bentz, Salmon City; C. N. Smith, Mackay; Guy B. Mains, Bolse; William McKay, Pocatello; Emil Grandjean, Bolse; O. M. Butler, Bolse; Walter M. Campbell, Weiser; Mains, Boise; William McKay, Pocatello; Emil Grandjean, Boise; O. M. Butler, Boise; Walter M. Campbell, Weiser; C. T. Smith, assistant; Harry E. Mathews; Las Vegas; C. S. Tremewaux; David Barnett, Austin; Geo. H. Barney, Escalante; William Hurst, Beaver; Charles G. Y. Higgins, St. George; N. E. Snell, Salina; C. F. Cooley, Grantsville; A. W. Jensen Ephraim; Dan S. Pack, Payson; E. H. Clarke, Salt Lake City; T. C. Hoyt, Panguitch; W. I. Pack, Provo; D. S. Marshall, deputy; I. Allred, Ranger; Robert E. Miller, Jackson, Wyo.; Henry C. Hall, Pinedale, Wyo., and a number of other supervisors.

CONGRESS IS A FIGHTING ONE

(Continued from page one.)

wonderful; akin to the miraculous giving of manna and water in the desert to the children of Israel. These things have been done. I don't know what may be done in the future. I do not fix bounds to the possibilities of mod-

WELCOME TO UTAH. .

WELCOME TO UTAH. Ladies and gentlemen, you are heartly welcome to Utah. The walls you see about you—these great mountain ranges—are not placed there to keep visitors out. They are intended to make you prolong your stay. People become so enchanted with gazing on them and on the beautiful valleys lying between, that they want to get a time extension on their return tickets. And some of them forget all about other places, and settle here permanently. We hope some of you will do that.

We are glad to see so many present

of you will do that.

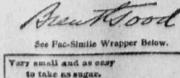
We are glad to see so many present who are eminent in their respective lines of work. Perhaps I should particularize; but there are so many of them that time will not permit. We are honored in their presence; and I am sure we shall be greatly helped. To all of you I extend the freedom of the state, and whether your stay with ne state; and whether your stay with us

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of



CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION Price Puraly Vogetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

is long or short, we shall make it as pleasant as possible.

May this congress realize all our hopes in advancing the interests of the arid lands, the great west, and our glorious patter. glorious nation.

DONAHUE TAKES ISSUE WITH PREST. ROOSEVELT

The startling feature of this afternoon's session of the Dry Farm congress was the repeated flings at President Roosevelt, characterizing the president's address delivered by a proxy
for Vice President J. L. Donahue of
Denver, who prepared it on account of
the indisposition of President Fisher
Harris.

the indisposition of President Fisher Harris.

The address commenced with a quotation from the president's Jamestown speech, referring to the western arid lands as fit only for forage. While he left the president and this theme for short forays into other matters, he returned to it time and time again, each time waxing a little bolder in his flinging down the gauntlet. Finally he ended in a direct challenge to Prest. Housevelt, to prove his assertion of the value of western land. It is the first time the president's knowledge of the west has been brought into question, and the strange feature of the attack is that Housevelt has enjoyed among presidents, the great distinction of being most thoroughly at heart a westeries.

ing most thoroughly at heart a westerner.

That Domahue's opinion of the ch'ef
oxecutive is not wholly bad, however,
is suggested by the fact that he included a paragraph near the end, s'aling that with all his faults, we of the
west love him still. The feature of the
address was a statement of reasons
why certain federal alws pertaining
to arid lands should be modified. In
part his speech stid!

"Our work is supplemental to that of
the National Irrigation congress. It is
not and cannot be antagonistic.
Every man who has given thought to
what is being accomplished through
the operations of the National Irrigation law, to say nothing of what private enterprise is doing, is amazed at
the results. We all believe in Irrigation, and as individuals are doing
everything in our power to extend its

the results. We all believe in irrigation, and as individuals are doing everything in our power to extend its benefits. But it is agreed among those who are qualified to judge that when the last drop of water has been impounded, when the last government canal has been constructed, when private capital has built the last reservoir and the engineers have surveyed the last lateral, not to exceed 10 per cent of the total irrigable area will have been brought under irrigation.

"The question then before this congress and one of the most stupendous problems before this nation is, "What shall be done with the hundreds of millions of arable acres of land that never can be irrigated?" Most of us in the west take one view of this problem, based on experience of the past and our confidence in the future. Many of our superiors at Washington take other views, in some instances based upon we know not what. It is because of this diversity of opinions that I have chosen to speak upon the subject appropries a manely. "Some needed cause of this diversity of opinions that I have chosen to speak upon the sub-ject announced, namely, "Some needed revisions in the federal statutes per-taining to the arable area of the pub-

TILT WITH ROOSEVELT.

"In his address at Jamestown on Monday, June the 19th, President Roosevelt used these words: 'In aditooseveit used these words: 'In ad-dition to treating aright for the bene-fit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of public the people the great stretches of public domain some three hundred million acres in all, which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they

able only for the forage which they supply.

"It is taking high ground, I am told, to presume to differ with Mr. Roosevelt on questions pertaining to the public domain, yet it would be useless to occupy your time with an address on the subject announced if I could agree with the views of the president as well as those of many of the men of the department of agriculture and some in the department of the interior at Washington.

"If it were true, as stated by the president in his address at Jamestown, that these vast stretches of the public domain 'are unfit for cultivation by present riethods and valuable only for the forage which they supply,' then there would be no occasion to burden the statute books with either new or amended laws.

"We who are urging upon Con-

casion to burden the statute books with either new or amended laws.

"We who are urging upon Congress the wisdom of revising some of the statutes pertaining to this public domain consider that a very large portion of the area which the authorities at Washington regard as fit only for grazing, is among the finest agricultural land in the nation and needs only the application of modern methods of cultivation together with carefully selected seed to cause it to blossom and bear fruit.

DESERT ENTRY ACT.

"There is upon the federal statute books a law popularly known as 'The Desert Entry Act.' It was enacted into law March 3, 1877, and has been amended from time to time, the last amendment being made March 3, 1891, when the provisions of the act were made to extend to Colorado. "Under the terms of section 1 of

made to extend to Colorado.

"Under the terms of section 1 of this law, any person who is a citizen of the state or territory where its provisions are effective may file upon 320 acres of desert land and may prove up on the saine and obtain patent by expending \$1 per acre per year for three years in improvement besides paying 25 cents per acre at the time of filing and an additional dollar per acre when final proof is made. It is further provided that final proof must be made within four years of the date of the original filing and that at that time at least one-eighth of the total acreage filed upon must be under cultivation.

REVISION NEEDED.

REVISION NEEDED.

"The reason that impels us to ask for a revision of the desert entry act lies in the fact that scores of citizens of the west have during the past three of the west have during the past three years made filings upon thousands of acres of so-called desert land, where local conditions will not at the present time permit their making final proof in conformity with the terms of the law. Many of these people made their filings with the belief that they would be able to obtain water for irrigation purposes before the time for final proof had elapsed. They have conformed with the law in all respects save as to conducting water upon the lands finto a very high state of cultivation without the ald of irrigation. There are tens of thousands of dollars worth of good buildings on these lands, all of them are fenced and they are producing crops of wheat, oats, barley and rye that would challenge the admiration of any husbandman in the land who should chance to look upon the fields of waving grain.

SUMMARY OF REQUEST.

"What we are asking for simply amounts to this: So amend the desert entry law that a man may obtain title to his land if for three years in succession he has been successful in producing crops even though he has not succeeded in conducting water upon it as the law provides. Or else make the provisions of the homestead act so liberal that a man may file upon 320 acres instead of 160 and do not compel him to dwell upon the premises when he has not money enough to make the necessary improvements, but has an earning capacity that will enable him to save money enough to make them. We would have the law contemplate the ultimate occupation of the land by the person who makes the filing. We would even go so far as not to allow the person filing to make any disposition of his holdings until he nad brought them all under cultivation and constructed a respectable home. This would do away with the speculation

that is going on at the present time in homestead filings and desert entries as well. Our whole aim should be to make it as easy as possible for the man who wants to establish a home upon the public domain anywhere under the it as easy as possible for the man who wants to establish a home upon the public domain anywhere under the Stars and Stripes; and at the same time guard against the possibility of designing individuals and rich corporations getting it away from him by the tempting allurements of a few hundred dolars' profit. And we should have a law that will make it impossible for individuals or corporations to obtain title to large areas of land by hiring men to make filings and when they obtain patent, deed the land to the men who bired them. Any law that does not tend to the final occupation of all this public domain, wherever the soil will produce the necessities of life, by families of Mr. Roosevelt's own kind does not deserve a pisce among the statutes of the land.

CHALLENGE TO ROOSEVELT.

"When Mr. Roosevelt, speaking to a representative American audience, himself the chiefest American of them all, says that nearly all of the three hundrel millions of acres in this great public domain that lie between the ninety-seventh meridian and the Pacific ocean is "unfit for cultivation by present mothods and valuable only for the forage which they supply," we challenge his declaration. Such a view as that which Mr. Roosevelt entertains is also held by many of the men in the department of agriculture, and in the department of the interior as well, if the reports published over the signature of these men in official documents are to be accepted as evidocuments are to be accepted as evi-dence of what they think. "The view that this region which is

cence of what they think.

"The view that this region which is the subject of so much constroversy in connection with the problem of the wise administration of the public domain, is still the Great American desert, save where portions of it havebeen reclaimed by irrigation, is even now entertained by irrigation, is even now entertained by many of the statesmen at Washington. Some of them are so stubborn in their conclusions which were derived from the text books of geography in their school days, that they are unwilling to accept such evidence as we of the west can place before them to alter their opinions. When we who are striving with all the energy we possess to develop this western virgin empire, assert that a very large share of the vast domain referred to in Mr. Roosevelt's address is capable of reclamation without the alf of irrigation, by the application of intensive methods of culture coupled with careful seed selection, we are called real estate boomers, and given all sorts of other fancy titles.

"Rut the cold stubborn facts them-

ittles.

"But the cold stubborn facts themselves in terms of bushels of wheat, barley, oats emmer, proso, millet, corn and rye, together with tons of brome grass, timothy, alfalfa and navive blue-stem hay are all in abundant evidence. And if those who are in authority over us will but give us their ear and, if they can find the time, will accompany us over the leagues of what they consider fit only for grazing lands, we will give them such evidence that here is one of the greatest undeveloped agricultural greatest undeveloped agricultural areas that ever lay dormant under the sun; that all it needs is the ap-plication of western energy to convert plication of western energy to convert it into a veritable garden; that they will go back to Washington convinced that we are onto our job. Nor do we require any of our well educated su-periors to recite to us the history of by-gone disasters upon this public do-main, nor to think that they are jus-tified in predicting similar disasters in ified in predicting similar disasters in the future

WESTERN WORK.

"We of the west who are working like Trojans to overcome the handi-caps that nature herself has establisheaps that nature herself has established all about us, insist that we should not be further burdened with any artificial limitations imposed by the men in charge of bureaus at Washington who are not familiar with the details of the problems that we have set out resolutely to solve. If they at Washington are but willing to take evidence, they will become convinced that the ington are but willing to take evidence, they will become convinced that the men of the west are familiar with all men of the west are taminar with an phases of the problems before the nation, but with reference to the preservation of the forests and the disposition of the public domain. And even if they are unwilling to listen to our testimony, they will ultimately be convinced anyhow, for we are now de-

vinced anyhow, for we are now de-termined that we shall be heard.

"We of the west protest against such utterances as those of Mr. Roosevelt at Jamestown. Such words sink deep into the minds of those who hear them. and create an impression which is ut-terly at variance with the facts.

WANTS OF THE WEST.

"Any person who occupies the exalted position that is held by Mr. Rooseveit should weigh well his words. If he is uninformed on the facts—and he is—be should school himself before expressing to the great American public thoughts that do great wrong to us ininformed on the facts—and he is—he should school himself before expressing to the great American public thoughts that do great wrong to us of the west. What we want here is more people to help us in the development of our dormant resources and if Mr. Roosevelt tells the great American public that our vast public domain is fit only for the forage it supplies when we who are spending our money and our energy in the development of it, know that it is capable of sustaining a population greater than the total population of the United States at the present time, he does us an injury which it will require years of needless effort on our part to overcome.

"And last of all it is my personal hope that no strife, no sectionalism, no provincialism shall dominate this congress. Let us assume that government and private citizens alike are striving only for the common good, that in the words of the rugged and virile Kipling we believe:

"There is neither east nor west

"There is neither east nor west
Border nor breed nor birth.
When two strong men stand face to

Though they come from the ends of the earth."

An interesting display in connection

An interesting display in connection with the dry farming congress is that of standard Bell telephone equipment shown by the Western Electric company in a booth at the rear of the convention hall. The exhibit contains all the regular types of instrument, as well as special sets for farm and ranch use, mine telephone equipment, etc. Small switchboards and intercommunitating devices suitable for rural use are also displayed.

A telephone has been installed by the Roky Mountain Bell Telephone company in connection with the exhibit. This instrument may be used without charge by delegates who may wish to communicate with any person in the city. It has been placed in a sound-proof booth, so that it may be used without disturbing the proceedings of the convention. The number of the telephone is Main 1383.

SMOOT DRY FARM BILL ENDORSED BY GARFIELD

(Special to the "News.") (Special to the "News.")
Washington, D. C. Jan. 22.—Seey.
Garfield today sent a communication to
the senate committee on public lands in
which he endorses the general principles of the Smoot bill to regulate the
taking up of "dry farm" lands. The
secretary suggests some amendments
which are of minor importance. The
committee will take up the bill for consideration next Wednesday, at which
time such interested parties as care
to do so will be given an opportunity to
be heard.

to do so will be given an opportunity to be heard.
Senator Sutherland is devoting nearly all of his time to efforts to secure the passage of a bill to codify the criminal laws of the United States, The code now under discussion in both houses of Congress is the result of many years of labor on the part of the commission especially appointed by Congress for that purpose. The necessity for codification is recognized by every lawyer in the country practising before federal courts.

It is that indefinable touch that counts: that extra som thing which McDonald gives to Dutch Chocolates that makes them different and better than other chocolates.

McDonald, Salt Lake, who nothing but chocolates-th known the country over.

FAIL TO HARMONIZE.

Committee Appointed to Bring Sheepmen Together Effect Nothing

Shortly after I o'clock this afternoon the conference committee appointed by the sheep men's convention to effect a truce, if possible, between the big and small sheepowners, announced that it was ready to report, J. R. Rawlins then announced that the committee had adjourned without accomplishing anything. After a long discussion one of the committeemen moved to adjourn This was killed. Another motion was then made that the committee rece

then made that the committee recom-mend small sheepholders have a vote of 10 to 5, and this was also killed. The body then adjourned.

When the general meeting reconvened the subject of organizing a Utah Wool Growers' association was brought up. The convention regarded this with favor and a motion to effect such an or-ganization was carried. It will be in-corporated and each sheep raising coun-ty in the state will have representation on a committee of 10 which will dr set of bylaws and constitution to oted upon at a meeting to be held ne Commercial club rooms at

The convention this afternoon was presided over by Hon. E. H. Callister, and was very well attended.

WOMAN SHOOTS MAN TO DEATH AND TRIES SUICIDE

New York, Jan. 22.—A sensation curred during the lunch hour today the restaurant of a large Broadway partment store. At a time when the roward country of the restaurant of a large Broadway of the restaurant of a large Broadway of partment store. At a time when the roward country of the was crowded, mainly with women, young woman believed to be May Clark of this city, entered and walking rapidly to a table, at which Frank Braa an advertising solicitor, was sitting, si him, causing instant death. The wom then turned the weapon on herself a fired three bullets into her own bo causing serious wounds. She was moved to a hospital.

FIRE IN CHELSEA, MASS.

Boston, Jan. 22.—A threatening fire has broke out in Chelsea. The bluze orginated in a rag shop on second street, near Maple and quickly spread to surrounding property. The district is thickly settled and contains many tenement houses. Boston and Everett was called on to aid. Shortly after 2 o'clock the wind shifted and it was believed that the fire was under control. The flames spread to a large tenement house. Several people were taken out of the building by the firemen.

WEATHER REPORT

Record at the local office, U. S. weather bureau, for 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today.

Temperature at 6 a.m. 31 degrees. Maximum 28. Minimum 31. Mean 34, which is 5 degrees above normal.

Precipitation .10 inch.

Precipitation since first of month 21 inch, which is .64 inch below the normal.

Accumulated deficiency since January first. .64 inch.

Accumulated dendency since variables of the first, .64 inch.

Relative hum/dity at 6 a. m. 90 per cent.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and Utah—Fair tonight: Thursday, particloudy and warmer.

R. J. HYATT. R. J. HYATT, Section Direct

TODAY'S TEMPERATURES.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

ELKS' EXCURSION.

Eiks' third annual excursion to Callfornia, Feb. 8. For information, tickets and reservations, see A. W. Raybould, secretary, 'phones 47, Elks' club, Sait

FISHER-At the residence of her son, Peter Peterson, No. 1128 East Fifth South, January 22, of general debility. Elizabeth P., Fisher, aged Myears. Funeral services will be held at the residence, Friday, January 24, at 2 p. m. Friends invited, Interment in city ceme-tery.

R. E. Evans Florist, 46, S. Main St., Floral designs a specialty. Phone 961.

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250 Utah- Idaho Sugar, pfd. \$8.00 500 Utah-Idaho Sugar, com. \$2.95 10 Z. C. M. I. \$189.00 10 Home Fire Ins. \$178.00 10 Beneficial, Life Ins. \$111.00 Zion's Benefit Building shares.

Call or write for particulars EDWARD L. BURTON 11 East First South, S. L. City

qoooooooooooooooooooo

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Pick them out from the rvindorv

Richard Ton Vadamis